Process Glue, manufactured by the same company. The mix is made on the plate, the Improved Process Glue being spread on the plate and then thinned by wetting the brush with Special A Tin Paste. Occasionally the glue is renewed, but not often. In general practice, the use of about one-fourth Improved Process Glue and three-fourths Special A Tin Paste seems to give the best results.

Experienced mounters will of course vary their methods according to circumstances in the light of previous experience, and with reference to the general type of material being mounted. I do not hesitate in recommending Special A Tin Paste, either alone or combined with Improved Process Glue, as being definitely superior to any type of ordinary fish glue I have been able to secure.

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A NEW CATCHFLY FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES

John K. Small

Recent studies, both in the field and in the herbarium, have brought an additional catchfly to our attention. Concerning the recognition of this plant as a new species, Dr. Wherry writes me as follows: "The common rock-catchfly of the eastern states, *Silene caroliniana* Walter, grows typically on shaly or gravelly slopes, where the soil reaction is usually distinctly acid. I was therefore rather surprised to see, while on a trip across Kentucky a few years ago, what appeared from the train window to be the same plant thriving on limestone ledges in the Interior Low Plateaus Province. Later on, during a trip in search of *Phlox Stellaria* along the Kentucky River near Camp Nelson, south of Lexington, under the guidance of Professor Frank B. McFarland of the University of Kentucky, opportunity to examine the *Silene* more closely presented itself, and it then seemed that it might possibly be new. I am accordingly sending to you these notes upon it, because if it is a new species you will wish to include it in your forthcoming Manual of the Flora of the Southeastern States."

That it is in fact a distinct species is shown by the following characters:

Calyx equalling the claws of the petals, densely pilose with non-glandular hairs: style about as long as the ovary. *S. Wherryi.*

Calyx decidedly shorter than the claws of the petals, rather sparsely covered with gland-tipped hairs: style much longer than the ovary. *S. caroliniana.*

HABITAT VIEW OF THE NEW SPECIES OF SILENE.

In open woods over limestone rock, near gorge of Kentucky River, two miles north of Camp Nelson, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. May 15, 1923. Edgar T. Wherry, photo.

Silene Wherryi may be described as a perennial plant with a cluster of long, thick roots, the several stems from the crown decumbent and spreading to form a rosette: leaf margins ciliate with short whitish hairs: leaf-blades variable in size and shape, the basal more or less spatulate, the cauline lanceolate: flowers numerous, brilliant rose-pink: calyx equalling the claws of the petals, so that the tips of the sepals touch the backs of the spreading petal-blades, densely covered with whitish hairs quite free from glands: petal-blades less notched and with a

shorter crown than in *S. caroliniana:* ovary cylindric, about 5 mm. long at anthesis: styles of the same length. Type specimen, in Herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden from Albertsville, Alabama, *11*, April 22, 1899.

Dr. Wherry reports that when this and *S. caroliniana* are grown side by side at Washington, D. C., in soils of the reactions favored by each respectively (minimalkaline and subacid), *S. caroliniana* begins to bloom in late April, and the new species about two weeks later.

A herbarium specimen of this new species was sent by Dr. S. F. Blake to the British Museum, with the request that it be compared with the type specimen of Walter's *S. caroliniana.* This was done, and the reply stated definitely that the two were clearly different, as Walter's plant has the calyx distinctly (though sparsely) glandular.

Silene Wherryi is represented: In the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by two specimens from Alabama and one from Kentucky: In the United States National Herbarium there are three from Alabama. In the Gray Herbarium there are two inferior ones from Kentucky. Had this species been better represented in the latter herbarium, it would no doubt have been recognized as new by Professor B. L. Robinson when he monographed Silene for the Synoptical Flora.

The New York Botanical Garden.

LAMARCK'S NEW NAMES IN THE FRENCH EDITION OF PALLAS

T. D. A. Cockerell

I have just obtained a copy of the French edition of the Voyages of Pallas, in eight volumes, of which the eighth (published in 1794) consists of descriptions of plants and animals. This volume is edited by Lamarck who adds numerous comments and bibliographical references, as well as short diagnoses in Latin. In a number of cases he differs from the nomenclature of Pallas and sometimes proposes entirely new names. All the new names of animals are carefully cited by Sherborn in Index Animalium, but the plant names have not fared so well